The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. NO. 60

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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Week Ending Sept. 21.

TO RENT

STORES AND OFFICES To Rent In the FIRE-PROOF Tribune Building. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

CHICAGO Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Iron Bedsteads, 251 and 253 Kinzie-st., Chicago, EAST OF STATE-ST. BRIDGE. Patented February 20, 1860. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

Barrett's ROOFING. Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of Barrett's Felt & Composition ROOFING MATERIAL. ALSO, DEALERS IN Paving Cement & Coal Tar, Sheathing Felt, Roofing Felt, Roofing Pitch, Coal Tar, Roofing Tins, Carpet Felt, Rosin.

BARRETT & ARNOLD, Office, 124 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO., STRIPES and FIGURES, PINKS, and "QUAKERS," in the RICHMOND PRINTS, 188 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing first-class Goods, should ask for "RICHMOND PRINTS."

VINEGAR.

PIQUES AND LINEN GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE Will open Thursday, Sept. 22, a large lot of elegant "WHITE PIQUES," For Ladies' Dresses, slightly soiled and wet, for about HALF PRICE. Good Piques for 20 cts. a yard; extra quality for two and sixpence and three shillings. One dollar quality for 50 cts. and 60 cts. Ten shilling quality for 62 1-2 and 75 cts. Also a large lot "WHITE TOILET QUILTS," Slightly soiled, offered at about half price, and "Great Bargains" In Linen Goods slightly soiled and wet, at 106 & 108 State-st., and 56 & 58 Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO., FURNITURE, 10, 12, 14 & 16 North Canal-st., CHICAGO.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. WM. W. STRONG, 263 Randolph-st.

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Commercial & Real Estate Paper DISCOUNTED ON LIBERAL TERMS, BY LOUIS SAPIEHA. 146 Washington-st., corner of LaSalle. $2,000 to $30,000

MONEY

$2,000

NEW MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC. JUST OUT. Two New and Beautiful Songs, By GEO. W. PERSLEY. "LITTLE FEET SO WHITE AND FAIR."—Song and Chorus. "PAPA COME HELP ME ACROSS THE DARK RIVER."—Song and Chorus. PUBLISHED BY Z. L. PETERS, New York City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. SEVEN GOOD HORSES.

BUTTER.

CIDER! CIDER!

LUMBER DEALERS.

DAVIS & GILBREATH, Lumber Dealers, Corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

PRESENTATION. J. E. TILLOTSON.

PROF. A. FISHER

EDUCATIONAL.

EDINBURG UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public generally, that the firm of LAPLIN, BUTLER & CO., Have established their Paper Warehouse in the new and commodious building Nos. 15 & 17 Market-st., Where they are constantly receiving New Goods, and will have in a few days a more complete line of Papers, Bookbinders' Material, &c., than ever before offered to the Trade in this market, and are now prepared to fill all orders from our old customers, and others that see fit to purchase from us, with promptness and despatch. Being thankful to our customers for their patronage in the past, we hope, by accuracy and strict attention to business, to merit the same in the future. Our Rag and Metal Department will be continued at 227 and 229 South Water-st., under the management of Mr. S. M. HUNT, Jr.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. In consequence of the recent fire, we have removed our office to that of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 & 50 Wabash-av., Where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers. KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

FIRM CHANGES

COPARTNERSHIP.

BITTINGER & BRO.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

DAVIS & GILBREATH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL. 150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

PIANOS RESCUED FROM FIRE.

STEINWAY

MUSIC, ORGANS,

150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

WANTED.

PREPARED WHEAT. PREPARED WHEAT. PREPARED WHEAT. CHICAGO PREPARED WHEAT MAN'Y, NO. 542 CLARK-ST.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! MINER T. AMES & CO.

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THE UNION DRY-DOCK CO., SHIPYARD AND DRY-DOCKS. Build, Dock, and Repair

REAL ESTATE.

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TO CAPITALISTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

PIANOS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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PROPOSALS.

INSTRUCTION.

PHILIPP SCHWEITZER, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Prices Reduced. FORSYTH'S SCALES. U. S. STANDARD. OF ALL KINDS. Warranted Always Right. BUY THE BEST. FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, 179 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS, BOOKKEEPERS, ENTRY CLERKS, SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO WRITE, ARE NOTIFIED THAT $9,000!! OF THE PATRON'S FUND OF THE FOURTH SERIES. WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN CO., NO. 11 College Place, N. Y.

LAND SALE.

SALE OF Swamp Lands ON MONDAY, The 3d Day of October, 1870.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

FURNACE FOR SALE.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO. 147 and 149 Dearborn-st.

FREE TRADE DOCUMENTS.

REVENUE REFORM! REVENUE REFORM!

TO VOTERS AND TAX-PAYERS.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. [illegible]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.
State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.
Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers.

[illegible]

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Springfield *Register*, the central organ of the Democratic party in Illinois, has the hardihood to make this declaration; speaking of the position of parties on the tariff question, it says:

"On the other hand, the Democratic party has always advocated, if not absolutely free trade, a moderate tariff for revenue purposes only. [illegible]"

We will do the *Register* the justice to concede that it supposed it was telling the truth in this extract. But in its partisan blindness, its zealous ignorance has brought it in severe collision with the facts. Perhaps it may reply, as the Frenchman did in support of his visionary theory: "So much the worse for the facts." The last time the Republican party gave expression of opinion on the tariff question, was at the Chicago Convention of 1860, and the last deliverance of the Democratic party, in national council, was at the New York Convention of 1868. Let us see whether the Democratic party has "always advocated" a mere revenue tariff, and opposed "protection to domestic manufactures." For convenience of comparison, we place in parallel columns the last official declarations of both parties:

REPUBLICAN TARIFF PLANK OF 1860.	DEMOCRATIC TARIFF PLANK OF 1868.
"Resolved, That, while [illegible]"	"Resolved, [illegible]"

Let these two propositions be submitted to Captain E. D. Ward, to Morrill, Schenck, Kelley, McCarthy, Blair, and a committee of New England and Pennsylvania high tariff manufacturers, and they will unhesitatingly choose and adopt the Democratic tariff plank as the one suiting them best, and under which the highest tax can be levied on the consumer, on the pretext of "protecting American industry."

It may be replied by the *Register* that the protective tariff plank in the Democratic national platform was inserted for the purpose of humbugging and catching high tariff Republican votes in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey, in order to elect Seymour and Blair and defeat the work of reconstruction, and that the end justified the pious fraud. Nevertheless, in that campaign, the Democratic party stood committed throughout the Union to that "protection" plank, and is still officially committed to it, and will remain so until the next National Convention, in 1872, revokes, repudiates, or modifies it.

On the other hand, the Republican National Convention of 1868 in effect rescinded the tariff plank of 1860, by declaring as the future policy of the party, that "*taxation should be equalized and reduced as fast as the national faith will permit.*" And just this thing the Republican party is doing. The Republican Congress of 1866 repealed taxation to the amount of sixty-five millions; the Republican Congress of 1867 repealed taxation to the extent of forty millions; the Republican Congress of 1868 repealed taxes in the aggregate sixty-eight millions, and in the session of 1870 to the enormous amount of *eighty millions*. Thereof *twenty-five* were taken from tariff—making a total "equalization and reduction," as the Republican platform calls for, in four years, of *two hundred and twenty-eight millions!* And the process of reducing tariff and other taxation will be continued by the Republicans as fast as the revenue necessities of the government will permit, in spite of the opposition of Democratic Congressmen who voted against the reduction of tariff taxes at the last session of Congress. The simple truth is, the Democratic party has no financial policy to offer the country, and dare not avow any. Its leaders "kinchaback" and carry on a guerrilla sort of warfare, advocating in one State and county what they oppose in another. The nearest approach they make to a fiscal policy is to oppose whatever the Republicans advocate, without stopping to seriously consider whether any proposition is wise or otherwise, beneficial or harmful. They content themselves with playing the ignoble role of dogs in the manger.

The French campaign has failed [illegible]

[illegible] quence. Against fortified ports no naval [illegible] the English iron-clad "Captain," in weather which wooden vessels outlived with ease, following after the loss of a number of our own monitors, demonstrates that the iron vessels are excellent only for harbor defence, and are, necessarily, unseaworthy in bad weather.

SHALL CHICAGO WASTE TWO MILLIONS?

The last published report of the Board of Public Works furnishes the statement of the receipts, expenditures, and operations of the Chicago Water Department for the year ending March 31, 1869. From these figures we gather these facts:

The whole amount of water pumped during the year was 5,874,621,576 gallons. The amount measured and paid for by meters was 507,615,500 gallons. The whole receipts for water rates for the year were $420,687, of which the water supplied by meters paid $76,525. The general rate paid for water was a fraction less than eight cents per 1,000 gallons. This was for all the water consumed for all purposes, including fire engines and wastage. Those who paid for water used through a meter paid at the rate of fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons. How much water was used for fires and other public purposes is not known. The current expenses of the pumping works are about $75,000 per annum, for fuel, firemen, etc.

It is now proposed to expend $1,500,000 of money, borrowed at 7 per cent, to extend the tunnel under the city, purchase real estate, provide new pumping engines, with additional machinery, and such other additional unestimated expenditures as will make the total outlay not less than $2,000,000, or an annual expense for interest of $140,000. Not a dollar of this money is to be expended for service pipe; it is merely to obtain a larger supply of lake water. The increase in the expenses for pumping will be $75,000 a year, and the additional supply of water, say, 15,000,000 gallons per day.

The result of these figures is, that, for an increased supply equal to 15,000,000 gallons daily, the city is to expend—

Interest of $2,000,000 at 7 per cent	$140,000
Expense of pumping, &c	75,000
Annual cost	$215,000

That, it will be remembered, is for the water only. We have demonstrated heretofore that underneath Chicago, and underneath the country for forty miles in all directions from this city, there is a natural supply of water, which, upon being tapped, will rise to a height of from 40 to 50 feet above the level of the lake. This is higher, by from 10 to 20 feet, than the water furnished by our pumping system will rise at any great distance from the works. The presence of this water, its superior purity, its strong force, and its inexhaustible quantity are now notorious and self-evident facts. An artesian well, tapping this subterranean water-course, of six inches diameter, will furnish 500,000 gallons daily. Thirty such wells will furnish 15,000,000 gallons daily, being equal to the whole estimated additional supply to be obtained by the extension of the tunnel and the expenditure of $2,000,000, and the annual cost of pumping. These wells can be constructed, on contract, at a cost not exceeding $4,000 each—making an aggregate cost of $120,000. When constructed, all that is needed is to connect them with the service mains. We will then have the same amount of water, at an original cost of $120,000, and without any annual charge thereafter for pumping, repairs, renewals of boilers and engines, salaries, or other expenditures. The difference in the cost to the city, between the two plans of obtaining the same amount of water, may be thus stated, and we direct particular attention thereto:

Cost of additional waterworks, &c	$2,000,000
Interest on bonds, 20 years, at 7 per cent	2,800,000
Cost of pumping, 20 years, at $75,000	1,500,000
Renewal of machinery, repairs, &c	500,000
Total cost for 20 years	$6,800,000

Or an average annual cost of $340,000 for a supply of 15,000,000 gallons daily. The other plan will cost only the original price, say—

30 wells at $4,000 each	$120,000
Interest on the money for 20 years	168,000
Total for artesians	$288,000
Difference in favor of artesians	$6,512,000

There will be saved in twenty years, by employing the artesian system, the immense sum of nearly seven millions of dollars.

We have shown that the cost of water to the consumer, on the average, is about eight cents per 1,000 gallons.

An artesian well of six inches diameter, costing $4,000 to bore, will deliver 500,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. This, at eight cents per 1,000 gallons, would be worth $40 per day, and, for one year $14,600. The interest on the money, at 7 per cent, on the cost of the artesian well, is $280. Then, for $280 such a well will furnish as much water as now costs the consumers $14,600. The artesian water, instead of costing the public eight cents per 1,000 gallons, would not cost them the *fifteenth part* of that much. Will not this fact open people's eyes in time to save the proposed $2,000,000, before it is too late?

But the City Engineer will probably say that, if a great number of wells are sunk, the head of water will be reduced, and the pressure will not be adequate. We reply, let the Common Council order the Board of Public Works to put down artesian wells until the pressure is found to seriously diminish, as it may happen that no number which may be required will produce any impression on the subterranean force and supply, which we firmly believe to be practically inexhaustible.

We submit these facts for the consideration of the public. The cost of pumping annually 15,000,000 gallons daily is $75,000. This does not include the cost of machinery and its renewal. This is equal to 18 per cent, or nearly one-fifth of the present water rate collected of the people. The cost of the present pumping is 18 per cent of the annual water rents. To duplicate that expense without duplicating the number of consumers, will necessitate an increase of the rates, or reduce the means for an extension of the service pipes. The only means at the disposal of the city for laying service pipes are *borrowed money* and the surplus of water rates over expenses. For the year ending March, 1869, the receipts from water taxes were $420,687, and the current expenses of the department, including interest on the debt, were $309,694, leaving a surplus of $110,993. The interest on the $1,500,000 of bonds already sold to extend the works will be $105,000, or nearly equal to this surplus. The increase in the number of consumers will increase the aggregate of rents, but the duplication of the expense of pumping will, for a long time, equal this increased revenue, leaving nothing to expend for additional service pipe, and necessitating direct taxation for that purpose, or an increase of the present rate of water tax. If that expenditure take place, the average rate of tax collected from consumers will necessarily have to be in the neighborhood of 20 cents per 1,000 gallons, and this excessive rate must be continued for many years.

But the other plan of supply, which will give the same amount of a purer water at a total cost of $120,000, or about the cost of running the new pump for eighteen months, being capable of indefinite extension at a nominal expense, will enable the Water Department, with the funds on hand, to extend the service pipes to every street in the remotest part of the city, without any increase of tax, but, on the contrary, with a liberal reduction every few years.

But it is not expected that the additional water-works proposed to be erected, at a cost of $2,000,000, will supply, for any length of time, more than the local demand of the West Division, and another tunnel, another purchase of real estate, and another pumping apparatus and buildings will, in a few years, have to be erected in the South Division, at a like cost. This will involve another expenditure, of $2,000,000, for original cost, interest, expense of pumping, and renewal of machinery.

We commend this subject to our readers for careful consideration. [illegible] however, a potency in public opinion, and if this public opinion shall demand that this proposed wholesale expenditure shall not be made, if the same end can be obtained by other means, there may be means found to have the demand respected.

Cincinnati is in grief, and will not be comforted. Navigation on the river was showing some signs of recovery from the dreadful interruption that followed the defeat of the Red Stockings, when the whole city was plunged into fresh mourning by the receipt of the census of Chicago. One of the papers labors through a column of calculations to prove that, because, in 1868 Cook County only cast 3,700 more votes than Hamilton County; therefore, Hamilton County ought to have 301,000 inhabitants, when, in fact, it has only 265,000; and Cincinnati ought to have 245,000 people instead of 220,000. The only trouble in the calculation is in the results. Chicago has 297,817, and Cincinnati 220,000. This result is the more astounding to the people of Cincinnati, because, in anticipation of the census, they annexed to the city several rural precincts, while Chicago left her suburban villages outside. The Cincinnati editor in his despair declares that, upon the voting basis, that city has 245,000 people, and that, if the 40,000 inhabitants of Newport and Covington, in Kentucky, be added, the total population of Cincinnati would be 285,000. It would be still larger if Louisville were also added. For the relief of the gentlemen who are trying to find out from the number of voters in 1868 what the population in 1870 ought to be, we suggest that there is a large foreign immigration constantly coming to Chicago, and that it takes the male adults of these five years to become voters. Another explanation is, that a great many persons who lived and voted in Cincinnati in 1868, have since removed to Chicago. Cincinnati has fallen so far behind that Chicago will hereafter consider her out of the race; and suggests that, for the next ten years, she keep a sharp look-out that Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or Louisville does not surpass her.

The stockholders of the Erie Railway ought to present Max Maretzek with a gold-headed cane, as a mark of their appreciation of the service he has rendered them. Jim Fisk, Jr., has been knocking Erie stock down faster than it could get up for six years. He began with it at 85, and has got it down to 15, and holds it there. Of course, whoever knocks Jim Fisk down is a benefactor of the Erie stockholders, and Max Maretzek has done it in the only way in which Fisk would be capable of realizing it. Max had no objection to Fisk impairing the moral reputation of opera bouffe by furnishing horses for the leading *danseuses* and riding around with them in person. But, from an artistic point of view, he objected to Fisk detaining them elsewhere when their services were wanted at rehearsal. Upon this, Fisk expressed the opinion that those were just the kind of liberties he paid for, and that he had the right to do as he pleased with his own. He emphasized his remarks by calling Maretzek a "thief and a liar," whereat Maretzek, indignant at being classed by Fisk as no better than himself, undertook the work of a *Fisk-al* reform in the very liveliest manner. If Maretzek would continue to knock Fisk down several times a day for a year or two, until he was knocked as far down as Erie stock has been by Fisk's rascalities, we do not doubt that the friends of decency throughout the world would pay him a larger salary than he can ever earn as impresario.

After twelve hundred years of Papal domination, Rome resumes its ancient political position as the capital of Italy. The Italian troops yesterday entered the city without resistance, and amidst the joyful greetings of the populace, and the entire government will speedily follow. Apart from a few reluctant property-holders of Florence, the entire twenty-seven millions of Italian people welcome with unbounded enthusiasm the removal of the seat of government to the ancient capital of the mistress of the world. Italy is now united, free, and under a constitutional government, as liberal, probably, as is consistent with the present needs of the Italian people. The pressure of the friends of free government throughout Europe should now be brought to bear to affect the introduction into Italy of the same educational and military systems which prevail in Germany. Let there be compulsory free schools in Italy, and let the whole people, *including even the clergy*, be trained to arms, and entrusted with arms. Thus will grow up that general intelligence and self-reliance which alone can make a race worthy of self-government or able to maintain it.

The Parisians have been fooling themselves again. They think that 200,000 is the largest number of men the Germans can bring to the investment of Paris. This is the way they cipher it out:

"Eight hundred thousand men are taken to be the effective total of the combined German armies up to August 15. [illegible]"

Suppose, now, that it should turn out that the total loss of the Germans does not exceed 200,000, and we have seen no trustworthy estimates that make it more. The slightly wounded are returning to their companies, and most of the sick get well and go back to the army. No skulkers are allowed in Germany.

All the troops engaged in besieging towns and keeping open communications we shall admit to be 200,000. This leaves 400,000 for the siege of Paris. And then it is pretty well known that the German force called out exceeded a million of men. The number seems to be ample for all the work it has to do.

We would not advise our readers to take any particular amount of stock in the telegraphic rumors that the Russian Government was sending large bodies of troops into Poland, for the purpose of forcibly preventing the Germans from annexing Alsace and Lorraine. Russia has no intention of intervening between the belligerents for any such purpose. The old White Bear, however, is hungry for a fat Turkey breakfast. The success of the Germans has enabled Italy to repossess Rome, and Spain to do without a King. It may also furnish Russia's opportunity to "absorb" Constantinople. Who is to prevent it if the Czar should conclude to do it?

The Democratic party in Cincinnati, some months ago, nominated for a big office on their county ticket, the President of the Red Stocking Club. It was considered a big card for the sporting fraternity. But, shortly after, the Chicago base ballers reduced the Red Stockings to the grade of an amateur club, and the nomination, instead of being a popular one, is now regarded as unfortunate. Instead of having the leader of the prize club on the ticket, the nomination is the laughing-stock of everybody. The Chicago Club should not have sent so many "daisy-cutters" among the Reds.

One of the best acts of the Pope's life was his forbidding resistance to the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome. He thereby saved thousands of lives and considerable of his own reputation. The best thing he can now do is to quietly stay in his Vatican and hold service in St. Peter's, as usual, and attend to his spiritual duties. Now, that he has been voted infallible by a fallible bench of Bishops, what does he want with temporal authority? The Bishops having voted him to be equal to the Almighty in one of his attributes—freedom from the possibility of error—that ought to satisfy the ambition of any man.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Dr. Horatio Newhall died at Galena on September 18. He settled in that place in 1827, and edited the first paper ever published there—the *Miners' Journal*, which was started in 1831.

—In Beverly, Adams County, on Saturday last, Charles Richardson, aged 21 years, attempted to [illegible]

A public meeting was held, speeches delivered, and a resolution passed declaring that he (Holmes) had shown himself unfit to be recognized as a citizen, and should be "spurned and treated accordingly."

—On the 5th inst., Adeline Frindell, of Durand, Winnebago County, died in half an hour after her husband, Albert M. Frindell, had given her medicine for a slight illness. The deceased was buried, and no steps to investigate the matter were taken, although some suspicious circumstances attended her death, until about ten days after, when the body of Mrs. Frindell was disinterred, and the stomach taken out for medical examination. Traces of arsenic were discovered in the stomach, and Frindell has been arrested.

IOWA.

Howard County has a population of 6,249; Fremont County, 11,568.

—The Maple Valley Railroad Company, just organized, proposes to build a railroad from Onawa, Monona County, up the valley of the Maple River to a point at or near Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County—a distance of seventy miles.

—The City Council of Muscatine has been mandamused, to the extent of a levy of $150,000, to satisfy judgments on railroad coupons. This is equal to 10 per cent of the assessed value of the city, and the *Journal* says it cannot be paid without ruin to many property-holders. The citizens have appointed a committee to devise ways and means for a compromise, or settlement of the indebtedness of the city, but that does not quiet the [illegible].

—The directors of the Iowa Northern Central and the Keokuk & Minnesota Railroad Companies held a meeting at Iowa City, last Friday, and finished consolidation, taking the name of the Keokuk, Iowa City & Minnesota Railroad Company. The *Tribune* says: "The bonds of the consolidated company will soon be issued, the iron purchased, and track-laying pushed forward to an early completion. The entire line from Keokuk to the Cedar River is to be constructed."

WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse *Democrat* has an account of the drowning of two of her children by a woman named Dorshner, living in the town of Warren, who then set fire to her house and attempted to poison herself. She was temporarily insane.

—On Wednesday of last week, a shocking accident occurred near the mouth of the Wisconsin River. Messrs. E. & A. W. De Jean were taking a raft down the river, and on Tuesday night tied up near the mouth of the river. After daylight on Wednesday morning, Mr. A. W. De Jean got up to prepare breakfast, leaving his hired men in bed on the raft. Scarcely had he left the shanty, when a large tree on the bank of the river fell directly over the raft, instantly killing George Lawton, Aaron Hatfield, and James Roberts.

—The population of all the incorporated cities of Wisconsin has now been given to the public through the United States Marshal's office, and is as follows, compared with the population of the same places in 1860:

	1870.	1860.	Gain.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaCrosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watertown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitowoc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver Dam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oconto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prescott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INDIANA.

At a late fair in Clark County there was exhibited a charm-string forty feet in length, made up by Miss Lelia B. Houston, daughter of James B. Houston, of Jeffersonville. It contained 3,720 buttons, and had no competition.

—Captain Colter's large distillery at Cambridge City was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Loss estimated at $30,000, fully covered by insurance.

MICHIGAN.

Quite a number of ladies have applied for admission to the Medical Department of Michigan University, and it is stated on good authority that as many as fifty will be present at the opening of the term. Several young ladies have also made applications for admission to the Law Department.

MISSOURI.

The Jackson County Fair offers two prizes, one for the most beautiful blonde, and another for the loveliest brunette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Readers will remember the character of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," who, to save her honor, would have leaped from the castle window. St. John, Canada, has furnished the great novelist's fancy, a young girl of that town having jumped from the second story of a mill to avoid outrage. She was dangerously injured by the fall, and her assailant was arrested.

—Some think the Pope will be left in possession of what is called the "Leonine City," being those two, out of the fourteen districts into which the city of Rome is divided, that are on the right bank. They are sometimes designated as the Trastevere, and contain the cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, and the Castle of St. Angelo.

—Down in Texas, when the "ladies" feel aggrieved at their treatment in the newspapers, they resort to a model mode of retaliation. The other day a party of them entered the sanctum of the Milan *Telegraph*, and smeared the editor's face with printer's ink.

—It is mentioned as an illustration of German system that the transportation of the King's armies was effected according to a schedule prearranged in Berlin, regulating the running time of every train and [illegible]

The following table shows the population of New Hampshire by counties:

Counties.	1870.	1860.	Loss.	Gain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aggregate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—A healthy old Texan says that, "from first to last, he has received by discharges of guns and pistols into his body, 175 shot; had both legs, collarbone and seven ribs broken, and his skull cracked; is the father of twenty children; raised this year with his own hands 1,100 head of the cabbage, 4,000 large beets, besides other 'craps,' and can now run a pretty good quarter race."

—"Suppose," cries the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "the French Republic, eager to wipe out the disgrace of the present war, should some day help the American Republic to avenge the Alabama wrongs; and then suppose that Fenians should take a hand in the fight (as they surely would want to); and suppose another republic should rise up in Spain, and insist in having Gibraltar; and suppose, on the top of all this, Russia should crowd us to the wall in Asia; what a pretty pickle England would be in!"

—An officer of the German Sanitary Commission writes to a German paper that the fate of the poor wounded, both French and German, if not cared for immediately, is horrible. If night sets in, the brutal inhabitants of the neighborhood sneak over the battle-fields and tear every bit of clothing from the mangled and wounded sufferers. Too eager to get more prey, these worse than beasts, if they find any rings on the fingers of the wounded men, do not try to strip them off, but cut off the fingers and all, while they fill the mouths of the victims with dirt to stifle their cries. In such a condition, naked, without the least shelter from the night air, the wounded French and Germans are left with their gaping wounds or mangled limbs. What increases the horror at these atrocities is the fact that they are mostly committed by women, girls, and boys.

POLITICAL.

John C. Bagby, of Rushville, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Republican Congressional nomination in the Illinois Ninth District, announces that he will not be a candidate. Colonel T. J. Bull is now spoken of.

—The Republicans of the Illinois Seventeenth Senatorial District have nominated E. F. Bull, of LaSalle, for the State Senate. The convention resolved that General Logan was its first choice for the United States Senate.

—Returns from Maine, very nearly complete, give Perham, Republican, for Governor, 6,853 majority; the vote being for Perham, 54,051, and for Roberts, Democrat, [illegible]. [illegible] majority in the same towns last year was [illegible]. A gain of 600 in the Republican majority, in view of the great combination to defeat the ticket, will do very well. The aggregate Republican majority on Congressmen is two or three thousand greater than that for Governor.

—Dr. W. B. Pierce, of Grundy County, has been nominated for State Senator from the Eighteenth District of Illinois, which embraces the counties of Kankakee, Will, Grundy, and Kendall. He was a member of the last House of Representatives, and also of the late Constitutional Convention. The Hon. Henry Snapp, of Joliet, will be his colleague in the Senate from that district, he having been elected two years ago.

—While the receipts in eighteen months under Grant's administration have increased [illegible] over those of a corresponding period of Johnson's misrule, the expenditures have decreased [illegible], thus saving to the country [illegible]. Here is the positive proof of present economy. It has cost less, under President Grant, to collect, at a reduced tariff, [illegible] of the customs than it did under President Johnson to collect [illegible]; while more than a million dollars represents the decrease in the cost of collecting, under Grant, [illegible] more of internal revenue than under Johnson. Here is the proof positive of honesty. The Johnson administration reduced the public debt, during the last eighteen months of its existence, [illegible]; the present Republican administration, during a like period, reduced it [illegible]. Here is the assurance of financial wisdom, economy, honesty, wisdom and peace!

PERSONAL.

Head Centre Stephens, it is said, has offered 5,000 Fenians to France.

—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, the authoress, has sued the New York *Sun* for libel, laying her damages at $50,000.

—Miss Eliza Draper, for forty-two years the head of Miss Draper's Female Seminary in Hartford, Conn., died last Thursday, aged 81.

—There are nine Princes of the house of Bonaparte, but not one of them is with the French army, or taking any part with the French Republic. Young Bonaparte-Patterson is with his regiment, and is the only member of the family who seems willing to take any personal risk to defend the honor of his house and race.

—John L. Dawson, recently deceased at his residence, Fayette County, Pa., was born in February, 1813. He was United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, under the Polk Administration, in 1845. He was afterward a Representative, and served as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee. In 1866 he was on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Public Lands. The Homestead bill of 1862 was his work. In 1867 he was offered the Governorship of Kansas, but declined. He was latterly on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

—Thomas Ewbank died in New York Sept. 16, aged 78 years. He was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1819. In 1842 he published "A Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines for Raising Water, Ancient and Modern; including the Progressive Development of the Steam Engine," which not only met with a very favourable reception, but has never been superseded, and lately reached the seventeenth edition. In 1845, Mr. Ewbank visited Brazil, and while preparing for the press his account of that journey, was appointed by President Taylor the United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington. While in office he made several reports, the importance of which have been universally acknowledged. He published in 1855, "The World a Workshop;" a year later, "Life in Brazil Illustrated;" and in 1858, "Thoughts on Matter and Forces;" also, "Things and Events in Washington." He also wrote three valuable essays in 1860 and 1861, on "The Origin of our Species." One of his latest works was a paper on "Book Writing, or the Original Method for the Transmission of Thought."

—The New York *Tribune* says: "Marshal Bazaine has intimated, in an intercepted letter to his wife, written before the battle of Sedan and subsequent to that of Gravelotte, his disposition to turn traitor. He has certain disclosures of Napoleon's perfidy to make, which, he says, 'Will at once place me in a proper position before the new government;' and he fixes the time for making such revelations 'as soon as Napoleon shall have been dealt with as he deserves.' What was heretofore known of his character would seem to justify the suspicion that the letter is genuine; but his failure to betray Metz into the hands of the Germans refutes the idea. If the disposition to commit treason was as great as here revealed, the opportunity at Metz could surely have been realized."

Republican Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held on Wednesday, at the Tremont House, James P. Root declined the office of Secretary, to which he had been elected at the last meeting of the committee, and which he had filled for the last six years. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Root be invited to be present at all the meetings of the committee, and to take part in their deliberations.

Daniel Shepard was unanimously elected Secretary of the committee, and Colonel John L. Hancock, Treasurer of the committee during the last campaign, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

The officers of the committee are as follows:

Executive Committee—Colonel A. C. Babcock, G. M. Hatch, C. B. Farwell, Sheridan Wait, George S. Bangs.

A. C. BABCOCK, Chairman.
DANIEL SHEPARD, Secretary.

The headquarters of the committee will be selected and announced in a few days.

Jim Fisk's Lies About General Grant.

Jim Fisk having furnished the New York *Sun*, at Dana's personal solicitation, a pack of slanderous lies concerning General Grant, the New York *Standard*, of Tuesday, thus replies:

"We are authorized by President Grant to give a prompt and absolute denial to the statement published in the *Sun* of yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Jay Gould and Colonel Fisk, of the Erie Railway, had paid their subscription of $1,000 to the fund in aid of the family of the late General Rawlins.

"The relations between the President and General Rawlins were, as the country well knows, for years, of the most intimate, friendly, and affectionate character. [illegible]"

NEW ENGLAND.

The Movement of Population.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Although the census returns from the six New England States are not yet complete, they are sufficiently so to show the general movement of the population in this corner of the country since 1860. Some of the facts thus developed are curious and important. Much stress has been laid on the alleged depopulation of the rural districts. [illegible]

THE K. P. EXCURSION.

The White Savages of the Plains.

Irrigation.

A New West for Stock-Breeders and Farmers.

II.

But there are white savages as well as red ones along the line of the K. P. Road. As it drove away one kind of vulture, it attracted another. Wherever it stopped for a season, making, for awhile, a temporary terminus, did this other kind gather. Thither came the vicious and their devourers. They were dwellers under canvas and in shanties, and as the railroad moved on they struck their tents and followed, and either moved their shanties or left them, as was most convenient. Some, however, took more permanent root, and still remain amid the debris of these nomadic hamlets. Hays, Sheridan, Kit Carson, and others, are of this kind, to which some little trade has given a sort of permanency. Similar communities sprang up along the line of the Union Pacific Road, and will continue, no doubt, to attend the progress of any railroad piercing the wilderness. They make an interesting feature in the landscape, and are a study for the philosopher and the philanthropist. For what, in the States, a man knocks another down, or replies with an objurgation, solid or otherwise, in these pleasant hamlets the response is from a revolver. Observing a man amusing himself on the platform of a station, with his arm in a sling, we inquired the nature and cause of his wound. He was driving cattle, not long before, for a drover and when cooking his breakfast, one morning, one of his companions, a little irritable from a night's debauch, kicked over his coffee-pot and knocked things about generally. The reply to a remonstrance was three shots from a revolver, one of which went through his arm and another through his side. The nerves of the assailant, a well-known ruffian, were not so steady as they should have been, and the assailed had time to reach his own pistol. "Did you hit him?" "Well," was the quiet answer, "he has gone where he won't kick over no more coffee-pots." He had shot him dead. Two days before we reached Kit Carson one of its amiable inhabitants had shot two men at the gambling-table, killing one of them instantly and wounding the other desperately. On the day of our return the murderer was to be tried. He was pointed out to us on the platform, the centre of a circle of admiring friends, his waist encircled by a leather belt in which hung two six-shooters—a shot apiece for his twelve peers who were to try him for his life in the course of the afternoon, and whose verdict of justifiable homicide therefore might be very confidently predicted. The scene of this not unusual occurrence was pointed out to us. It was called the Den of Thieves, was kept by an Eastern man, and was well supplied with gaming tables and prostitutes for the entertainment of its guests. Its keeper said it was necessary to make money, and that was an easy way by which he netted about $20,000 a year, and piously supported his widowed mother at home, where he meant to go and live cleanly when he had made enough. It was a disappointment to those hospitable people at Kit Carson that the excursion train did not arrive there till late at night, and they were greatly disgusted when, on surrounding the cars, they found the doors all locked, and that a hundred and fifty people had actually gone to bed regardless of the numerous attractions which Kit Carson presented to the traveller. At Hays a burial-place was pointed out which seemed well filled for so small and new a place. "God's Acre" was the name the early Saxons gave to a place of sepulture. This at Hays is the Devil's Acre. There are twenty-nine graves in it, but only two of those who lie in them died in their beds. The other twenty-seven died "with their boots on"—that is, were shot in brawls or were hanged by their fellow-citizens to the trellis-work of a railroad bridge over a ravine near by, which is considered in that neighborhood, one of the important facilities which the opening of a railroad afforded them. [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENSUS.

Complete Returns from the Southern District.

The following are the complete census returns from the Southern District of Illinois as furnished us by General John L. Routt, United States Marshal:

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeWitt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massac	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saline	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sangamon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamson	[illegible]	[illegible]
69 Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]

A gain of [illegible].

The census of the Northern District will be filed with the Secretary of State to-day, and the result of the apportionment of the State by the Governor and Secretary of State, for members of the first House of Representatives, under the new constitution, will probably be announced on Monday next, and writs of election to all the Sheriffs in the State issued by the Governor.

Bismarck's Regiment—The Count's Two Sons Wounded.

From the Irish Times (Dublin), Sept. 1.

[illegible]

A letter to the *Rheinische Zeitung*, from a young gentleman from Duisburg, serving his volunteer year in the regiment (the First Guard Dragoons), says of the Vionville battle: "Yesterday we had a murderous fight. Three squadrons of our regiment had to charge a column of French infantry. We lost in the affair two-thirds of the men and nearly all the officers. Ours (fourth squadron) had been kept back with the standards; the other three now only form a single one. Count Bismarck was close by, and both of his sons, who serve in our regiment, were wounded."

—The Toulon *Chief* hoists the name of Martin Shallenberger, of Toulon, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Illinois Fifth District, subject to the decision of the Illinois Democratic Convention.

SEDAN.

The Waterloo of the Second Empire.

Dr. Russell's Account of the Battle.

Dr. W. H. Russell sends the following account of the battle of Sedan, and the scenes on the field, to the London *Times*. He writes from Donchery, on September 2: [illegible]

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No New Buildings Necessary.

Exposure of the Extravagance and Absurdity of the Present School System.

The Board Orders a New School When There is an Excess of Seats.

Statistics versus Theories.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, on Tuesday night, Inspector Carter moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be authorized to advertise for a lot for a primary school building, in the Dore District. While the question was under consideration, the following remarks were made by Inspector Shackford, a member of the committee:

MR. PRESIDENT: Upon this subject I have a few words to say, in behalf of those I represent in this place. A few months ago the board were advised by one of its committees, to build ten school houses, and the Common Council, subsequently, at our request, ordered the issuing of [illegible] in bonds, toward carrying out the project. [illegible]

THE FRANCO-[illegible]

Address of [illegible]

An American [illegible]

[illegible]

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MR. PRESIDENT: Upon this subject I have a few words to say, in behalf of those I represent in this place. A few months ago the board were advised by one of its committees, to build ten school houses, and the Common Council, subsequently, at our request, ordered the issuing of $600,000 in bonds, toward carrying out the project. Beside the buildings named by said committee, we propose erecting a first-class grammar school house in the Kinzie District, a primary in the Brown, and another on Thirty-second street; and two first-class houses are just finished, making fifteen in all. We have also enlarged two old buildings, and others are to be added to. The entire programme is in a fair way to be completed, if not completed, this year, and it will give us 15,000 new seats, or an increase of 50 per cent to our present school room. A few of those houses were needed for convenience, but I have no reason for so great an increase, unless it be the one referred to in the following extracts copied from our annual reports, and the valedictory remarks of our late President.

[illegible]

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Address of the German-Americans.

An American on the French Republic.

The German Address.

The following address to the German people of the United States, prepared by Dr. Von Holst, is promulgated by the German Patriotic Aid Society of New York. A condensed report of it was sent by telegraph to Chancellor Bismarck:

[illegible]

A German's View.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me the use of your valuable paper, in saying a few words regarding the present European conflict. In giving you my humble view, I feel confident that I shall only represent the opinions of ninety-nine hundredths of my German countrymen in Europe, as well as in America.

When, in July last, Louis Napoleon declared war against Prussia [illegible]

Sympathy for France.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

When men forsake the suggestions of instinct, to follow what seems to them reason, they will probably find themselves in error. Reason and instinct are not opposed, however. On the contrary, they corroborate each other, only it must be understood that that can hardly be called reason which is not the result of a capable judgment, acting upon accurate and sufficient knowledge. [illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I am glad to see that our Common Council, and our citizens of the North Side, are endeavoring to awaken the "Lincoln Park Commissioners" from their long sleep.

We of the South Side appreciate the advantages of Lincoln Park fully as much as our North Side brethren. [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Booth offers "Richard III." for the entertainment [illegible]

THE COURTS.

An Usurious Transaction—Miscellaneous Business.

The Criminal Record.

The Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 21.—The court transacted the following business to-day:

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, yesterday, in connection with several prominent candidates and citizens, for the purpose of furthering the arrangements for the successful conduct of the coming election.

[illegible]

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Defences of Paris—Montmartre and La Villette—The Plain of St. Denis—The Work of Demolition.

A resident of Paris sends a letter to the *Daily London News*, on the 1st inst., describing some of the defences of Paris. He says: "I devoted yesterday afternoon to an endeavor to form some notion of what chance Paris would have if it be attacked on the northern side. I first drove to Montmartre. On the hill there was a formidable battery of artillery, which would throw balls over the fortifications and sweep the plains of St. Denis. [illegible]

The Uhlans.

The French appetite for picturesque character is happily insatiable, and the artistic insight of the spectators of the war has not failed to pick out a personage whose individuality is a very marked one indeed [illegible]

Tours.

Tours, where the French Government is transferred from Paris, is upon the Loire and the chef-lieu of the department d'Indre et Loire. It is chiefly interesting from its old historic recollections [illegible]

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Why Jefferson Davis' Trial was Delayed—Is the Chief Justice Ambitious?—Never for Immediate Amnesty.

[illegible]

THE RIVAL OF NIAGARA.

The Great Cataract in South America—Nearly Eight Hundred Feet Fall—A Column of Snow White Foam.

Mr. Richard Brown writes to the London Times, on the 29th ult.:

"In the month of April last, a waterfall of most unusual height was discovered on the Potaro, a tributary of the Essequibo River, by Mr. C. B. Brown, of the Geological Survey of British Guiana. [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

The local money market is still tight, and quiet, as has been the case here and in New York for several days past. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Doctor Olin.

[illegible]

Dr. Hearn.

Private Consultations.

Dr. Raphael.

Dr Townsend.

Dr. Franklin Brooks.

Getting Married.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions.

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

The Glory of Man is Strength

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitutions

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Dedication of the New Building at Englewood.

Address by the Rev. Lyman Trumbull.

Speeches by J. C. Dore, A. L. Merriman, A. G. Lane, and Others.

Description of the Building.

The new Cook County Normal School, on the corner of Englewood, was dedicated yesterday. It was a great occasion for Englewood, because the people were at liberty to celebrate it without injuring the school their children attended, and was attended by the Commissioners with as little jar and inconvenience. Everything in the establishment worked well, dressed in their best clothes, in honor of the event, and a large number of invitations were issued, regretting the inconvenience they felt at present.

THE SCHOOL.

Of course, the Board of Superintendents were there. They had all heard of the Normal School, in fact, they had planned it of late years, and some of them were anxious to see where it was, and what it was like. It was one of their offspring, a child which had been a source of the bitterness and pleasure combined one sometimes sees in the only to their consciousness. It would be unnatural for them to be indifferent to the christening, and, of course, the Board of Superintendents could not be guilty of an event that was not present. It was a child of the State that was born yesterday, and it was a child of the State, in fact, in its nature, in its true and character to the core. Not that the State had paid for it, but it was the State's child, though that has, however, to be proven. It was born of the State, and, in fact, from the soil, and orginally, because a number of citizens felt the need of such a school, decide to give it life. It was, in fact, a child of the earth's surface, the soil, the prairie, the lake, the sky, the wind, the wintry, or the summer, the rain, the sunshine, the dew, the fog, the mist, the cloud, the rainbow, the sky, the lightning, the thunder, the rain, the hail, the snow, the wind, the storm, the hail, the snow, the wind, the storm, the hail, the snow, the wind, the storm